

Image Dataset Curation

Workshop III

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KI Service
Zentrum
by Hasso-Plattner-Institut

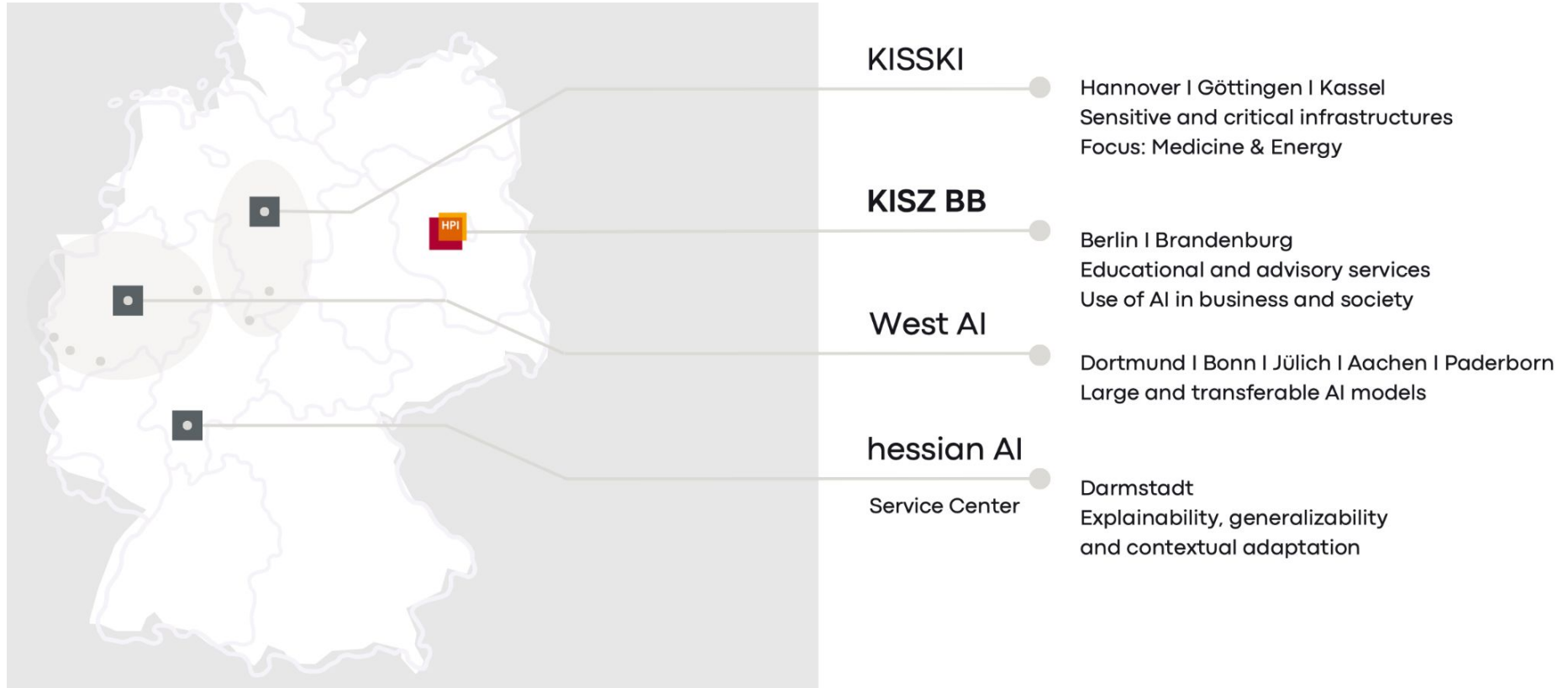


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<https://hpi.de/kisz/home.html>



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Agenda

- Brief intro and learning objectives
- Overview of parts I and II of this workshop series
 - Understanding image embeddings
 - Scraping images from Google Images
- Classifying images with pretrained Resnets
- Multi-label vs single label classification
- Fine-tuning a Resnet with FastAI
- Review questions and discussion

What we expect you to have

- Some Python knowledge
- Curiosity :)

Learning objectives

At the end of the first workshop you will be able to:

- Describe use cases for image similarity in dataset curation
- Scrape images from Google Images or Bing
- Generate embeddings for images using a pretrained neural network
- Compare image pairs using cosine similarity
- Visualize embeddings in 3D using Tensorboard

Learning objectives

At the end of the second workshop you will be able to:

- Visualize image neighborhoods with k-nn
- Cluster images using k-medoids
- Select representative images

Learning objectives

At the end of the third workshop you will be able to:

- Classify images with a pre-trained Resnet
- Fine-tune a Resnet for custom classes

How are we doing this workshop

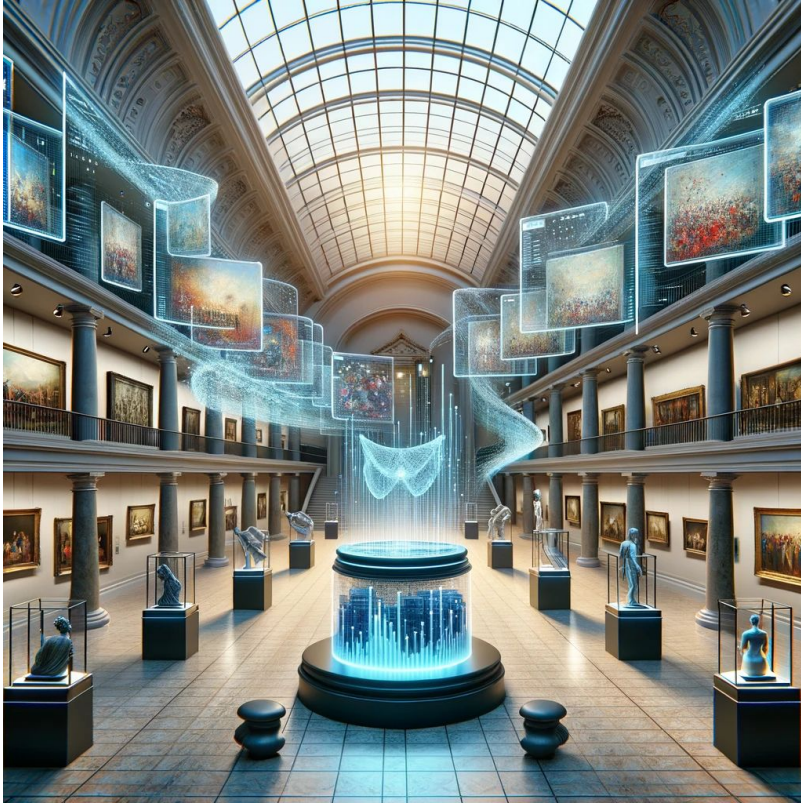
- We **type** most of the Python code from the tutorial notebooks in Google Colab

Repository: <https://github.com/KISZ-BB/image-dataset-curation-workshops>

What you need

- A Google user account
- A Google Drive account with enough free space
- Google Chrome or Firefox

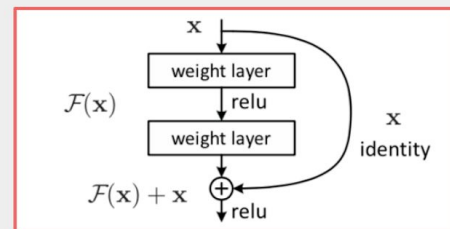
What is dataset curation?



- We want to make data **accurate** and **relevant**
- We clean, deduplicate, and label
- This is similar to what museum curators do

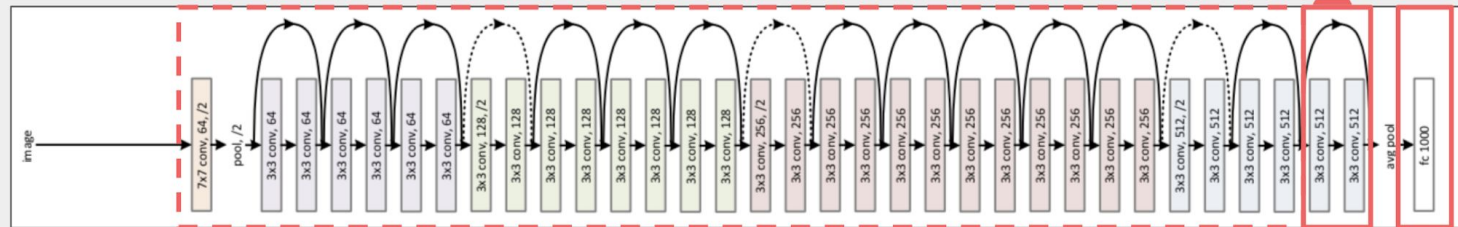
Resnet

Retrain ResNet50

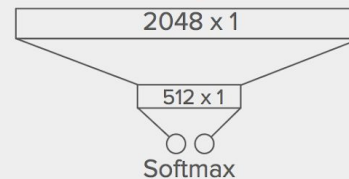


Residual Learning Block

ResNet50 Diagram



Re-architect fully-connected layers



The ImageNet dataset



14,197,122 images, 21841 synsets indexed

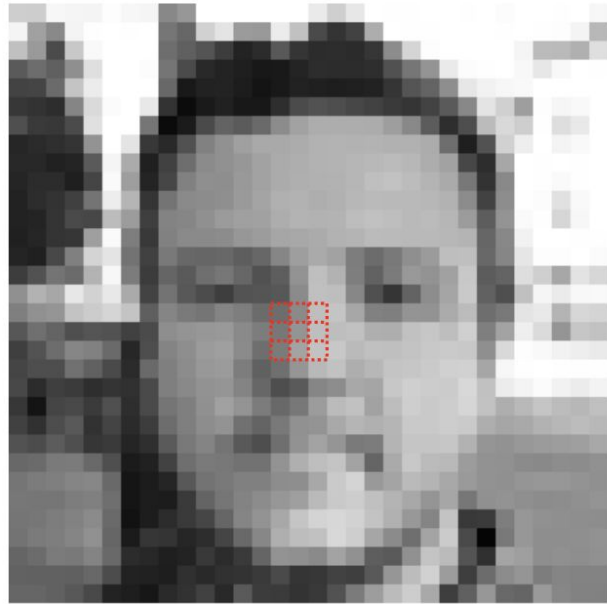
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ImageNet is an image database organized according to the **WordNet** hierarchy (currently only the nouns), in which each node of the hierarchy is depicted by hundreds and thousands of images. The project has been **instrumental** in advancing computer vision and deep learning research. The data is available for free to researchers for non-commercial use.

<https://www.image-net.org/>

Intuitions about convolutions



input image

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 110 & + & 139 & + & 191 \\ \times 0 & & \times -1 & & \times 0 \\ + & 120 & + & 149 & + & 191 \\ \times -1 & & \times 5 & & \times -1 \\ + & 124 & + & 164 & + & 195 \\ \times 0 & & \times -1 & & \times 0 \end{array} \right) = 131$$

kernel:

sharpen



output image

<https://setosa.io/ev/image-kernels/>

Image Embeddings from Convolutional Networks

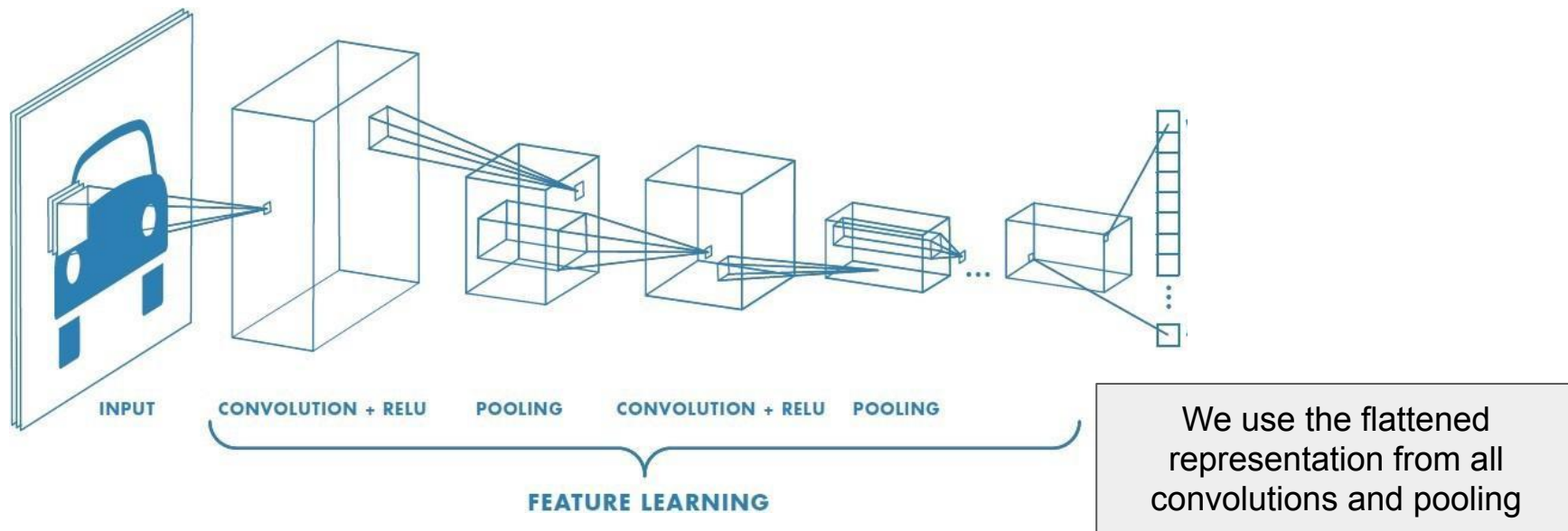


Image neighborhoods

1.0



0.91



0.91



0.9



0.9



0.9



[Explore the Colab notebook](#)

What a pretrained network already knows



Cornell University

arXiv.org > cs > arXiv:1311.2901

Computer Science > Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition

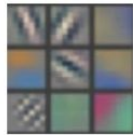
[Submitted on 12 Nov 2013 (v1), last revised 28 Nov 2013 (this version, v3)]

Visualizing and Understanding Convolutional Networks

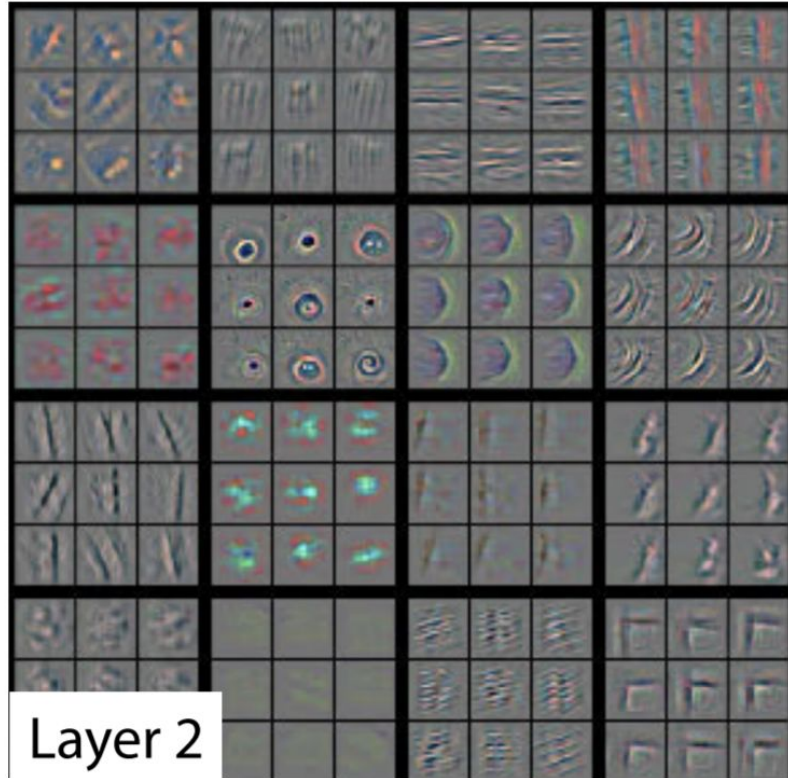
Matthew D Zeiler, Rob Fergus

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1311.2901.pdf>

What a pretrained network already knows

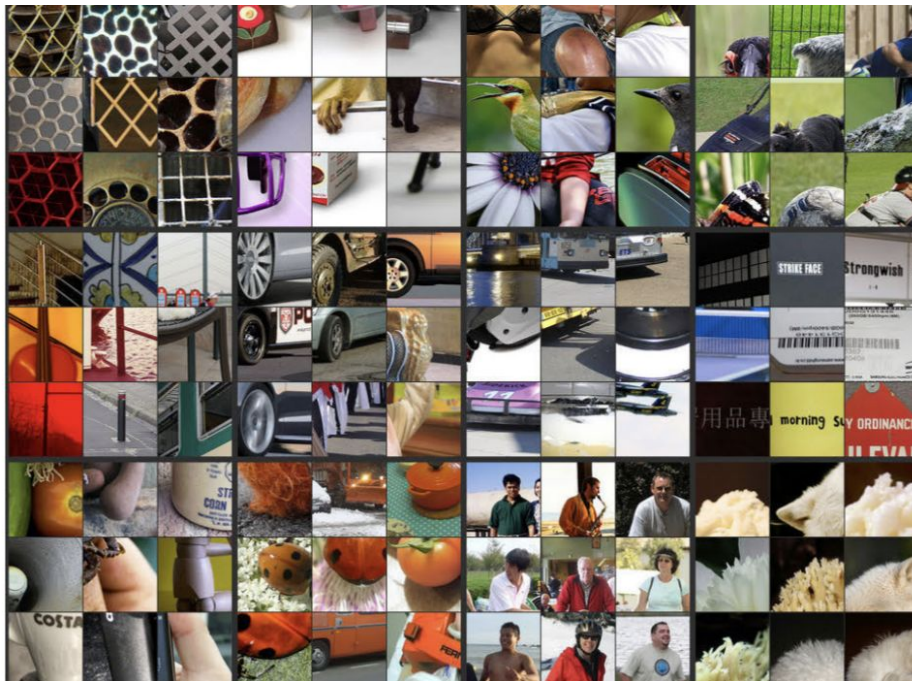
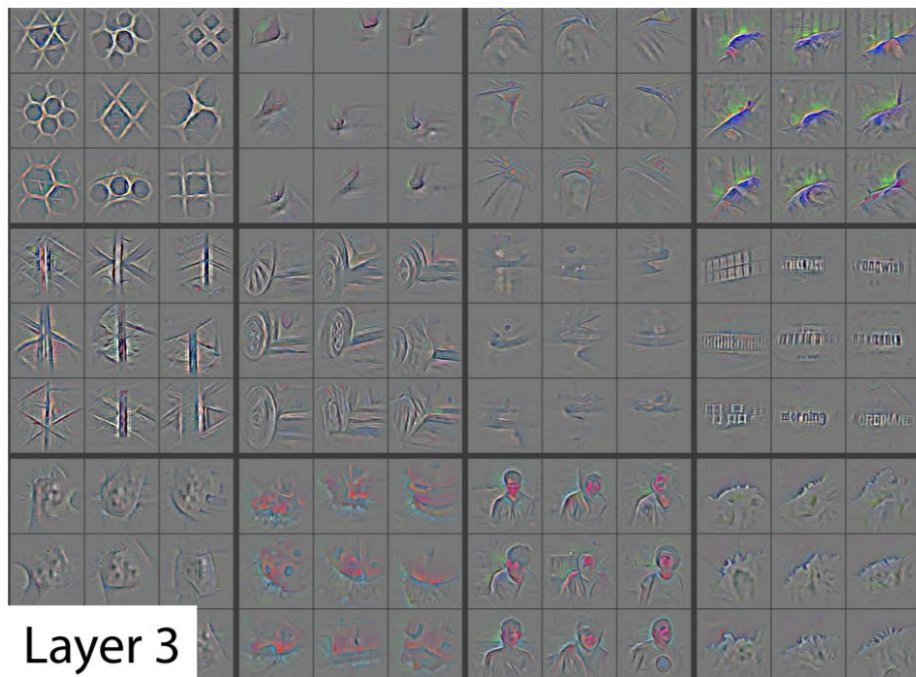


Layer 1

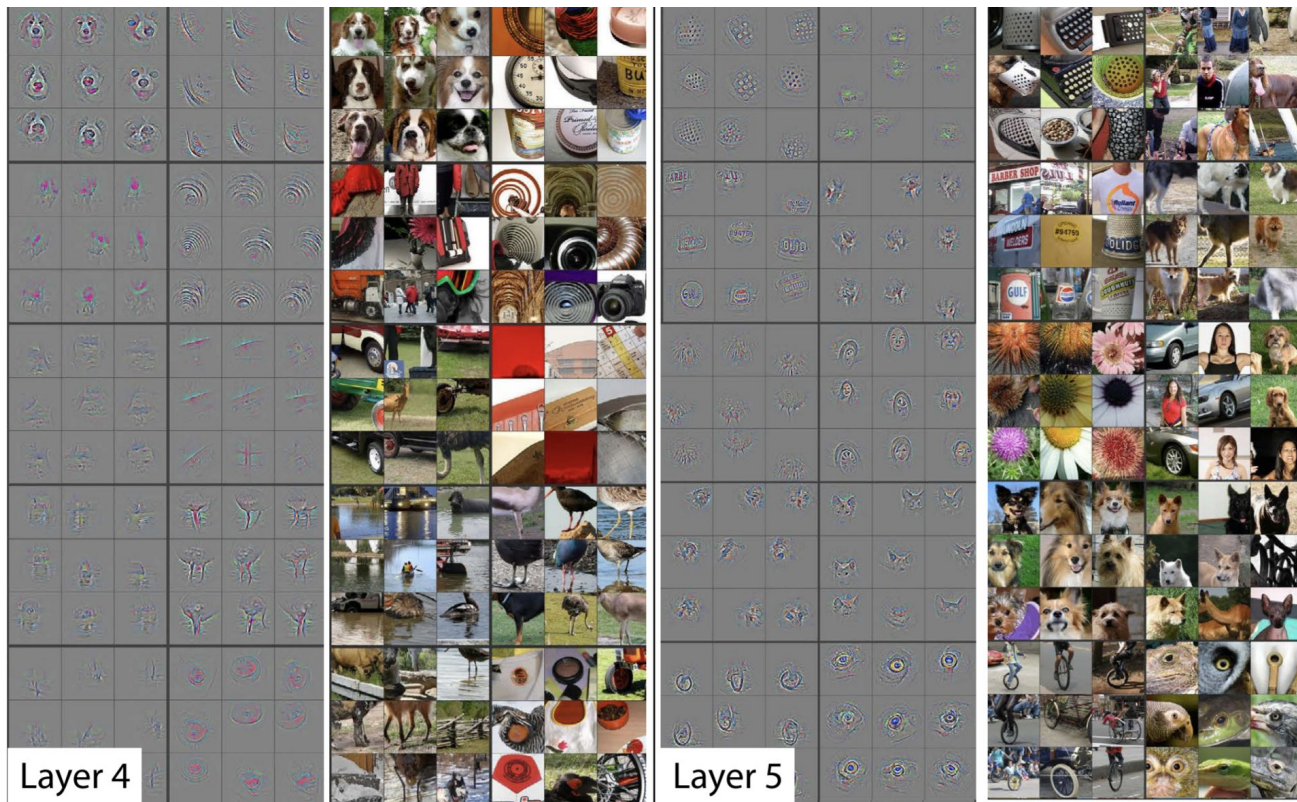


Layer 2

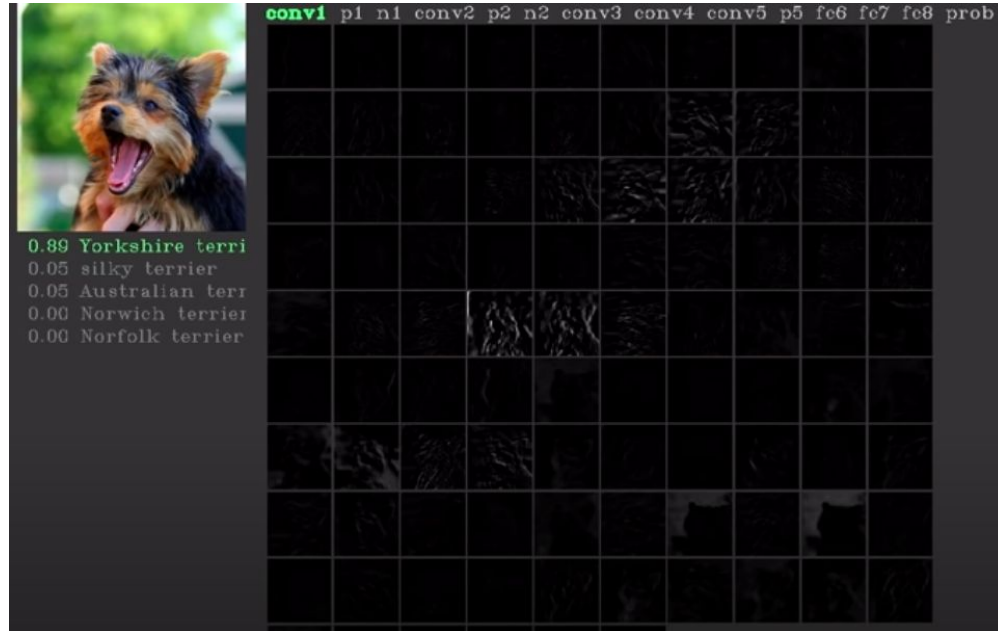
What a pretrained network already knows



What a pretrained network already knows



What a pretrained network already knows



[Visualizing the layers of a convolutional network trained on Imagenet](#)

Lion or not a lion?

“If you torture the data long enough, it will confess to anything” Ronald Coase, economist



- [Was it a lion?](#)

Class Activation Mapping (CAM)

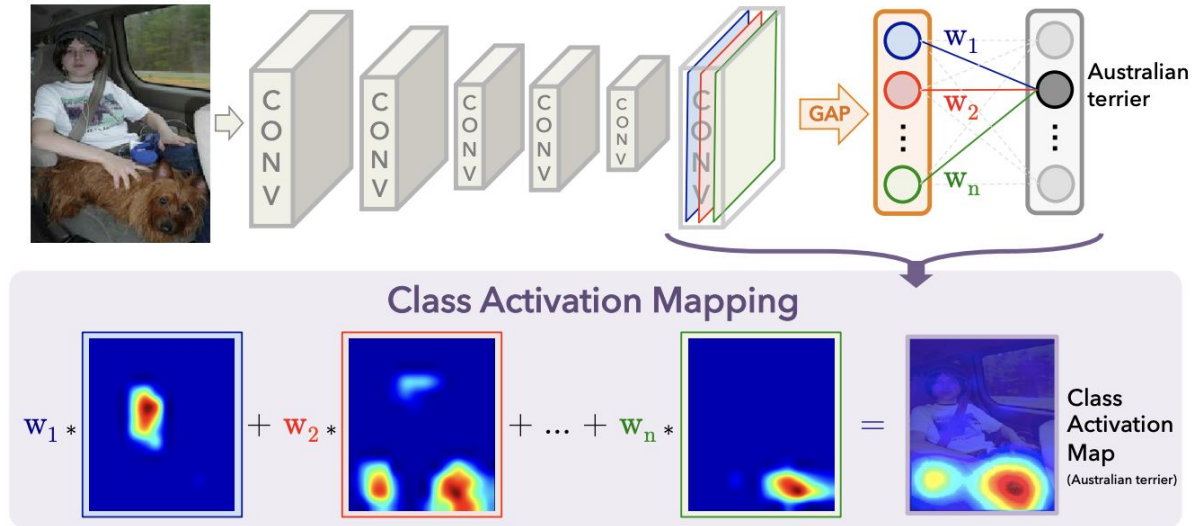
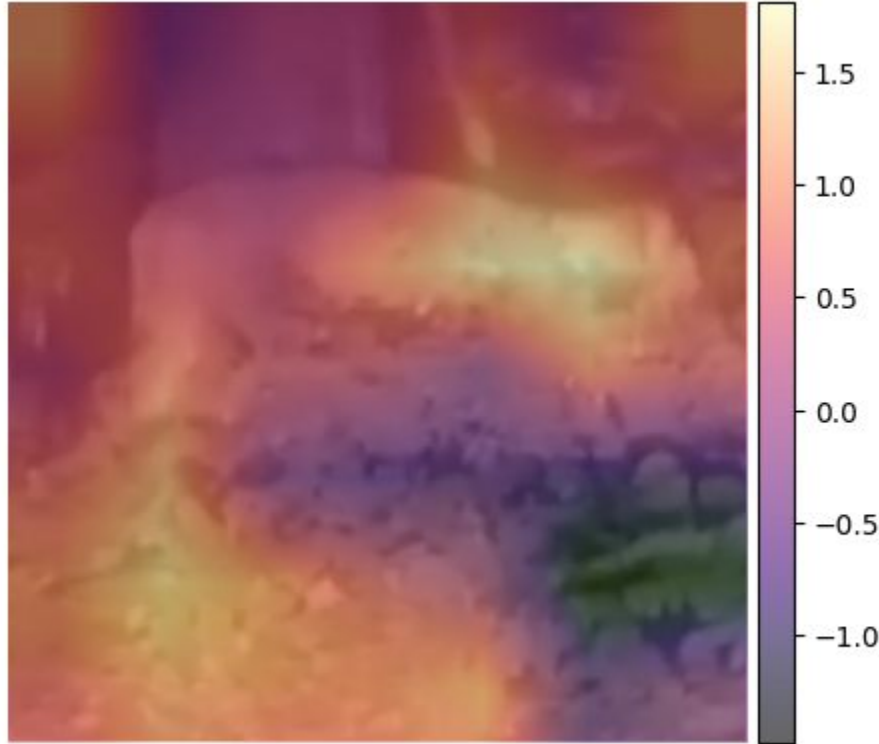


Figure 2. Class Activation Mapping: the predicted class score is mapped back to the previous convolutional layer to generate the class activation maps (CAMs). The CAM highlights the class-specific discriminative regions.

Spurious correlations come from the training data



Here the model associates the **front of the animal** and the **vegetation** with the classes 'boar' ($p=0.53$) and 'male lion' ($p=0.66$)

[Explore the notebook](#)

- Which classes do you get?
- How does the CAM map look like?



T+ 23 Löwen in Brandenburg gemeldet Haltung von Großkatzen – das ist die Rechtslage in Berlin und der Region

Anders als in Brandenburg ist die private Wildtierhaltung in Berlin – mit einigen Ausnahmen – verboten. Wer es trotzdem tut, muss mit einer hohen Strafe rechnen.

Von [Alexander Fröhlich](#) und [Daniel Böldt](#)

21.07.2023, 11:43 Uhr

[23 privately owned lions in Brandenburg!](#)

Review questions

- How many classes are in the ImageNet dataset?
- What is transfer learning?
- Which part of the network is most often changed for fine-tuning?
- Which final activation function should be used for single label multiclass classification?
- Which final activation function should be used for multilabel multiclass classification?
- Can you explain the differences between train, validation, and test sets? What are the issues of having duplicates between these sets?
- Why are the performance metrics obtained on the dirty dataset **useless**?
- *Was it a lion?* 🤔

Join us for the next workshops!

- [AI Service Center - Berlin Brandenburg](#)

Next topics:

- **Zero-shot classification with CLIP**
- **Using classifiers to clean a dataset (Cleanlab)**
- **Meta's Segment Anything**
- **Segmentation and object detection with Detectron2, YOLOv8**
- **Using Qdrant as a vector database for images and text**
- **Deployment of a computer vision system with FastAPI and Docker**